

Norwich Bulletin

125 YEARS OLD

Subscription price for a year: \$2.00 a month: \$2.00
 Second class postage paid at Norwich, Conn.
 Published at the Norwich Bulletin Co., 130 Main Street, Norwich, Conn.
 Telephone 131.
 Second-class postage paid at Norwich, Conn.
 Published at the Norwich Bulletin Co., 130 Main Street, Norwich, Conn.
 Telephone 131.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
 The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news and information received by this paper and also the right to publish the same.

CIRCULATION
 WEEK ENDING JUNE 4th, 1921
 11,089

THE LAST MINUTE BILLS.
 Pushing legislation at the eleventh hour without having time in which to determine whether proper care has been taken to look after necessary details is one of the deplorable practices of our general assembly. Unfortunately there is not the willingness to get down to actual business, or to devote the needed time to the work at hand, until the closing date is almost at hand and then frantic efforts are made to push through bills without regard for what results or whether the legislation is actually completed.

Time and again it is stated that bills were put through in the confusion of the closing hour and that those who participated in the session were surprised to learn what had happened. It is the result of procrastination, the haste and haste of the closing hour.

In the winding up of business, in 1919 an average school grant to towns was voted for the ensuing two years. That is the law authorizing such a payment was adopted, but no provision was made for the money with which to carry out the provisions of the law. It was regarded as an oversight on the part of the legislature, discovered too late to remedy and under the belief that the legislature acted in good faith and its successor would take steps at the proper time to make good the omission the towns furnished and used the money. Provision has just been made for such expenditures for the past two years. But right on top of it, and all the known circumstances connected with it comes the information that the legislature which adjourned this week has done the same thing regarding a boost in the state aid for schools.

The bill has been adopted authorizing the increase and only awaits the signature of the governor but there has not been included in the budget any appropriation with which to meet the requirements. Ordinarily when such action is taken it is regarded as one way of financing a bill. Inasmuch as an appropriation was not denied for this purpose it seems likely that what was done two years ago in interpreting the good faith of the general assembly will have to be followed again this year. A recess before the closing day would help to overcome such situations.

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING.
 With the coming of warm weather interest is increasing in the citizens' military training camps which are to be held in various sections of the country this summer. For New England the camp will be at Devens and the inquiries and applications already indicate that the quota will be filled without trouble. When it is announced from the headquarters of the first army corps that an encouraging response is being received it seems not improbable that there will be more than the 1200 permitted for this corps area who desire to enter on the training for the period of a month.

It is to be realized that everyone who might desire to enter training camp will not have the available time, but inasmuch as the number who can be admitted to the training is limited it is not impossible that the number of applicants will have to be reduced and that being the case it is uncertain what procedure will be followed. The possibility that acceptance of recruits will be made in accordance with date of application furnishes a reason for the large number who have already applied.

The camps this year will be in the nature of a test. There will be no obligation on the part of those taking the training to continue in military service, but if the idea works out well in the different corps areas this summer it is possible that it will undergo a considerable expansion another year.

The idea is to teach the young Americans some of the fundamentals of a soldier's duties. To those who are interested in military affairs it will unquestionably serve to give an excellent idea of what might be expected upon joining the army and it is not improbable that it will develop those who are qualified to undertake further training in that direction.

With the six states in this section of the country served by Camp Devens there ought to be little question about the quota from this corps area being filled at an early date.

NEAR EAST TROUBLES.
 Though there has been a lull in the operations of the Greek forces in Asia Minor for several weeks it is not to be taken to mean that good feelings have been established between them and the Turkish nationalists. There is no promise of that right away, and while rumors are to the effect that the nationalists are getting ready for an offensive against Black sea ports and Constantinople there are others which promise early action on the part of the Greeks in an effort to regain their former prestige and make good some of the losses that were sustained there this spring.

In that quarter conditions have changed a bit since the Greeks suffered their setback. Today the British instead of sitting on the fence are inclined to give assistance to the Greeks. How extensive this may become there is no way of telling. Financial assistance would probably be most effective. Warships are on the way to that region and it is possible that certain troops can be employed in case it desires to become involved that much.

The manifestation of a new interest in the affairs in that part of the world doesn't insure the actual participation

in the fighting. It indicates however that the interest lies and that it does not regard with favor the indicated policy of the nationalists in stirring up hostilities in that region.

The Turks are apparently committed to aggression in that region which promise to involve more than the Greeks if they carry out the plans which have been reported. And it is to be remembered that the Armenians have never been freed from the menace of the unspeakable Turk and that the allies have a responsibility to discharge in that direction which should be undertaken before those people are exterminated.

COMMANDER GALBRAITH.
 Not only the members of the American Legion but all others who had followed the work which he had been doing in behalf of the war veterans, and particularly the sick and disabled, will sincerely regret the untimely death of Colonel F. W. Galbraith, the Legion commander.

He went into the war not as a youth but with mature years and gave to the country and to his comrades a service that was marked not only by the medals that were awarded him but that impressed itself upon each and everyone who came under its influence. In the same conscientious and active manner he has since been devoting his whole efforts to the organization of which he was the head. He has rendered valiant service in behalf of those who have suffered most from the effects of the war. The disabled soldiers and sailors, whether their condition is due to disease or injury, have received his close attention. Much that has been done in the way of bringing to light the failure to meet the requirements of these men can be attributed to the light that he was able to shed upon the situation, and the untiring manner in which he kept at it until some thing was done to insure an improvement.

But not solely to such work that might be expected from the head of the American Legion but in other channels has he been actively engaged. As commander of the Legion he was fully conscious of the need of Americanism and Americanization work. In their behalf he has been laboriously working and his was an inspiring leadership in their behalf. He had no sympathy with the hyphenates and one of his policies was "An American for Americans; let the others go elsewhere."

His death means a severe loss to the organization of which he was the head and the causes for which he was ardently at work. He had proved himself not only a medal winning fighter in time of conflict but a stalwart fighter in the half of peace time conditions.

CHICAGO'S ELECTION.
 Regardless of the efforts that have been made for several years to overthrow the political machine that has been built up by the mayor of Chicago little or no progress has been made. It has not been from lack of opposition but invariably through the divided opposition that has existed or been encouraged that he has managed to stay in office and pull his opponents down. Examined as was the opposition and desirous as were even those of his own party of overcoming the deplorable conditions and establishing a better government, there failed to be a united opposition and the result was that his well oiled political machine went through each time to a successful finish.

This week, however, conditions changed. There was a new method of attack. The idea of a united opposition, or a coalition ticket, was regarded as necessary and it was through such that the uninterrupted series of political victories was broken.

The duty of the voters this year was to elect 20 judges of the circuit court of Cook county and a superior court judge. The characteristic Thompson ticket was presented to be crowded down the throats of the people. Ordinarily it would have been elected. Had those of Thompson's party who rebelled at his conduct of city affairs and the democrats insisted upon have separate tickets in the field also he would have carried the day. Experience suggested that the only way in which it could be expected to beat Thompson was to compel him to accept a ticket that would appeal to those who sought good government. It was adopted and it succeeded, the coalition ticket winning by handsome majorities.

Instead of being driven into following the directions of a machine that has by the results produced demonstrated to the people that good government could not be expected from it, those who desired better conditions disregarded party lines in the interest of better conditions joined hands and let it be understood that a local government of a higher character was wanted. It marks a decided change for Chicago.

EDITORIAL NOTES.
 Murders in Connecticut are getting to be almost as frequent as automobile fatalities.

It makes little difference what the weather is the crop of weeks always proves prolific.

The quick time in which the senate approved the shipping board nominations indicates thorough approval.

The man on the corner says: The consumer knows, whatever happens, that he's bound to get it in the neck.

The fact that raw sugar is back to pre-war prices doesn't seem to have had much effect upon the ice cream maker.

These are days when safety in the highways is decreasing instead of making the much to be desired progress in the other direction.

If as claimed Babe Ruth was a bit humiliated by being sent to jail, he will take care in the future to see that his actions never warrant it again.

When fuel administrators declare there is little hope for lower coal prices it is another important warning to those who haven't laid in their winter's supply.

If it gets to the point where Great Britain asks for the extradition of Bergblum it will act like a hot iron on the draft dodger to do but hike into Russia.

The tax which the state is to impose on non-incorporated business is a revenue measure that has been decided upon to outdo those who have undertaken to dodge the corporation tax.

As the Laura Bromwell death shows, even the record makers are courting death by playing too close to the wire in their ability to tumble about in the air without observing due precautions.

The local producers don't like the idea of having the government look out for the public's interests. But if it doesn't accomplish more than in the past year or two they have nothing to fear.

THE MAN WHO TALKS

Tomorrow being June 12 will be generally recognized as Children's day. Long usage has made the second Sunday in June come to be observed as the day devoted to the young of the day. It has come to be a day when the children have a right to a higher place in our affections than this. And fittingly it comes soon after our celebration of Mother's day. Both of them tend to strengthen the sanctity of the home relation; both of them also tend to connect the home with the church, as both are usually observed in the church with special services. It is also a matter in which the little ones have a deep interest. Watch their faces as they take part in the exercises! How they love to sing the songs in which they have been carefully drilled! How they wriggle and squirm and stammer and falter as they try to recall what they have committed to memory! The very crudity of their performances adds to the charm of the occasion. It is to them and what they do on Children's day.

The other day my eye fell upon this sentence: "It is the way a man sticks to a thing that marks him as a success or a failure." No one can question the value of tenacity of purpose. It always seems to me that perseverance is like fire; a mighty good thing when it burns in your prior grate filling the room with a gentle glow, but when it gets into the range cooking your coffee, or in the steam heater making the house comfortable. That is, it is a good thing when it serves a useful purpose, and when it is in the bounds of man's control. But it is quite another matter when it bursts through the arms of law and burns up your house. If we are sure that we are holding on to the thing that we are servicing in the end, there is but one thing we can reasonably do, and that is to hang on. But if reason tells us that we are hanging on to a bad thing, then we ought to let go. Sticking to a bad habit, or any form of wrong is sure to end in a dismal failure.

Those who can remember only faintly the stirring scenes of the Civil war will never forget the sight of the returning soldier, tattered and torn, thin and emaciated. They will always remember what it meant to the farms and workshops and colleges of New England and the rest of the north. It is they who can really understand the devastation of the war. To them Memorial day is hallowed with a sanctity that can never be forgotten. To the younger generation to whom it now seems to be a thing of the past, this day is a reminder of the sacrifices involved. It may be that the world war may tend to bring us into a more thoughtful and dignified usage of Memorial day.

June has come to be regarded as the proper month for convention and it is for weddings. We must have but to glance at the columns of the day's dailies in any daily newspaper to see what a variety of meetings are being held for almost every conceivable object. And for the most part they are worthy of consideration. Of course we have more interest in some than others, particularly along the line of those that touch our daily occupation. There is interest in contact with others; we touch shoulders with those who have the same problems as we have, and learn how they do things, or do not do them. It keeps our minds from getting moss backed and hide bound. It is the easiest thing in the world to get into ruts and the hardest thing to get out. No one was ever more intolerant of slow, rusty, back number ideas and ways than I! Let us get out and recharge the dead batteries!

Do the people of any city enjoy equal privileges? This is a question that may properly be asked anywhere in the United States. It is not so much that those who live on the bowlers and women and fine residential sections have conveniences that are sternly denied to those living in the least desirable quarters. Is this the plain statement of fact or only the gronch of envy? Let us see. If it is only a few streets of a city to be oiled, which ones are they? Some of the oiling streets that never had a bit of oil since they were laid out. And where the people always pay taxes. Or the same ones that are always oiled when they are not. And where does the watering cart always go? And where does it seldom if ever go? Where are those streets where black cinders are put to be ground into black powder to encourage the poor man and his housewife? There is still room in our cities for the application of democracy.

"Safety first" may be either the dictum of prudence or the watchword of cowardice. When doubt arises in a man's mind as to where he is going, or as to the safety of himself or others doing the safe thing is usually the right thing. When it applies to the investment of money, especially in case of limited funds, it is usually a very good rule to go by. Or when it comes to action comes up when the choice made involves one's health, there is but one rational thing to be done and that is to be based on the safe side. But there is a word of experience that is worthy of attention. "Safety first" idea has no right to enter. When our country was appealing to young men to save the world from German aggression, the notorious Berzold family, went on the principle of "safety first" which resulted in getting slacked. There are times when one's honor is of more importance than his safety. If I can save another from death or accident and make no effort because it may interfere with my safety every word of God will brand me as a coward. We can't always go by "safety first."

It is very easy to say that "the world was never in such a serious condition as today." But it is quite another thing to move the statement, which is doubtless far from the truth. It has too much of the ring of the calamity howler. Yet no one but a fool will say there are no serious problems confronting us at the present time. And one of them is the growing housing situation, especially in our big cities. Houses are not being built in proportion to the increase of population, hence congestion is becoming more and more acute. But the most alarming feature of the situation is the advantage taken of the congestion by the landlords. Rents are being raised to a prohibitive point to all except the rich. In some places the people are rising in very just indignation at the situation. Federal interference in the matter, I have no occasion to say more than once in these paragraphs that the modern landlord is a blood relative of the robber baron of medieval times and that the breed does not improve with age.

There are dark days in everybody's life and in the career of every nation. If we think that present times are rather blue it will act like a hot iron on the draft dodger to do but hike into Russia. The tax which the state is to impose on non-incorporated business is a revenue measure that has been decided upon to outdo those who have undertaken to dodge the corporation tax. As the Laura Bromwell death shows, even the record makers are courting death by playing too close to the wire in their ability to tumble about in the air without observing due precautions. The local producers don't like the idea of having the government look out for the public's interests. But if it doesn't accomplish more than in the past year or two they have nothing to fear.

HOW NEW ENGLAND'S CLIMATE IS AFFECTED

"There's nothing the matter with the New England climate," said the earnest weather man out at the United States weather bureau. "If certain other sections of the country didn't scrap-heap their bad weather and send it down through the valleys of New England the weather up here would be as steady, calm and conservative as are its people. There's nothing the matter with that climate. It's weather that don't rightfully belong there that makes all the trouble."

The high official to whom I was talking tipped back in his chair and went on: "You just asked why the New England climate was variable, and that's the answer." Then the weather man explained by word, book and chart how it happens that the valleys of the Connecticut, the Merrimack and the big Maine rivers are the catch basins for storms from all sections of the country and for storms that originate across the seas as well, sometimes including those that start out on a course that sweeps them along to the right of the States from China or the Philippines.

Just as all roads lead to Rome so now all storms lead to or from the St. Lawrence valley. And from the St. Lawrence valley an easy way leads down the valleys of New England. The St. Lawrence valley is the bottle into which storms from all sections pour, and now the bottle neck of that storm bottle through which they start on a course further south. New England has a fine natural climate but it is very grossly interfered with by weather that has been started on its way from the north.

The cool winds and the hot south winds meet on this common ground; billows from Canada and warm rains from the Gulf Stream rear New England as a No Man's Land and dispute the right of way to a tropical storm starts north and picks out New England as a highway to the cyclone that struck havoc through the Connecticut valley a year or so ago and was directly traceable to one of the storms that started on its way from the Gulf Stream. New England can point with pride to the sort of weather that is hers by right of inheritance, but as long as the underbelly of the world is sections continue to use the New England valleys as a public highway she must bear the reputation of being blustery, variable, and even submit to Mark Twain's comment that New England didn't have a climate—only weather.

From New England climate the talk with the weather bureau official turned to thunder storms. "What is the difference between a thunder storm and a thunder shower?" I asked. "It is a matter of intensity, not duration," was the answer. Then the major gave a clear description of how the thunder storm originated. He talked of tornadoes and cyclones—or whirls, as he called them. He pointed on the big chart to innumerable little figures and diagrams which he explained in plain terms the state of the weather all over the United States.

Of course it was not intentional, but literally, it was "pouring coals of fire upon their heads."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Make Streets Safe For Children.
 Mr. Editor: I don't seem about time that something was done towards making our city streets more safe for children, or must we sit idly by and wait until another child is killed and another back number idea is put into the city which-caution the motorist to slow down to six miles per hour, but this speed is exceeded every day. What the city should do is to make a map of the city and give him orders to arrest every offender of the automobile laws and then give them a stiff fine. Then maybe we wouldn't have to say "it was too bad."

CHARLES R. LEWIS.
 Norwich, June 8, 1921.

Monument and Fountain.
 Mr. Editor: As a citizen of Norwich I wish to express my views regarding the way the people have conducted the world war veterans and the men who gave their lives for their country. What has the city done in memory of these men? It has nailed up a few planks in front of the city hall and painted the names of these men for the sun and rain to wash off. Why doesn't the city erect a monument in Union or Franklin square for the honored dead, with a drinking fountain at its base?

What has the chamber of commerce done toward it? In regard to a great White Way you don't need that. There are no high buildings to require it. Put money into the erection of a memorial monument and a drinking fountain.

EUGENE D. HOUGHTON.
 Norwich, June 8, 1921.

ODD INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY
 SIMON GIRTY, THE WHITE INDIAN.

Though Simon Girty was one of the most unique and hardy characters that ever figured in the annals of the west, though the part he played among the Indians was frequently important and sometimes conspicuous, and though his life was a tragic romance from a cradle to the grave, yet all that was known of him for more than 100 years was comprised in a few widely scattered fragments written entirely by his enemies and disfigured by errors and inconsistencies.

Simon Girty was known as the White Indian, and was born in a little backwoods settlement in Pennsylvania, not far from the present site of Harrisburg. His father was an Irishman who traded with the Indians. In the summer of 1758 the parents were murdered and the children were apportioned among various Indian tribes. Simon being taken by the Senecas. Unheard of for years, the captive brothers roamed with their adopted tribes.

Simon remained a prisoner until 1758, when he was released. But as an active loyalist, he left Pennsylvania at the beginning of the Revolution, became a leader of the savages, and was concerned in many atrocities. It was while Girty was in the Ohio country that the most creditable act of his life took place. The Indians who were then constantly on the war path brought home many captives, and among them the respectable Simon Kenton, whom they had doomed to death, when he was recognized by Girty with astonishment and delight as an old comrade of the Dunmore expedition.

Both his standing and influence among the Indians and suspicious people, Girty exerted himself to the utmost to save him, and at length the most earnest and impassioned speeches he succeeded, and taking the rejoicing Kenton to his own cabin, he fed him, clothed him and dressed his neglected wounds. Wilto Indian as Girty was, and regardless of the risk to his own life, he exhibited on this occasion at least a generosity and nobility of soul which would have done credit to a more enlightened and more civilized character. The British, however, soon made use of him to perpetrate acts of the very reverse of this one, and not very long after the Kenton incident he made his first appearance in the character of an emissary among the Moravian Indians with his evil advisers, Elliot and McKee, and with them sought to instigate that peaceful community to join the war against the Americans. In January, 1778, as leader of a band of savages, he attacked and defeated a party of Con-

HOW NEW ENGLAND'S CLIMATE IS AFFECTED

States, and the "why and the how" of what would be next meted out to New England. It sounded perfectly clear and simple as he explained it, but the mere layman who would like to pass along anything about convection, water vapor, the boiling of air currents and vapor evaporation is taking great chances of getting caught and effect badly mixed, and before he got through wouldn't know whether he was going or coming.

Commenting on thunder storms and the safe-guarding of property and life from lightning, the major gave valuable information as to the probable cause of the knowledge of our forefathers which impelled them to seek safety in feather beds when the storm was at its height. "What is the best protection for buildings in a storm?" I asked. "Lightning rods," replied he without a moment's hesitation. The major then went on to say that a rod might not be in perfect order was less likely to damage a building than a rod that was not in perfect order. A well-rodded building is practically free from danger. As proof of this statement statistics were shown where out of 255 cases of buildings that had been struck by lightning only three were mentioned as having been equipped with rods. In cities the danger is much less than in isolated buildings. A broken rod is much better than no rod at all. Here was the answer to one of my questions. Incidents were cited where great trees have been protected by rodding in order that their property might not be marred by lightning. Here are a few of the safety facts for personal protection during storms, as given by the weather expert at the bureau: "First of all don't scorn your grandmother's feather bed," said the weather bureau man, who said he had no fear of storms and watched them closely, counting the seconds between the flash and the thunder so as to estimate the distance of the storm. He was anxious to talk about safety devices for others. He even agreed that the woman who puts on her rubbers, wraps herself in silk, or insulates her chair with glass cups is following an old-fashioned precaution. It is rubber gloves that the lightning uses when handling wires; it is glass insulators that are used by telegraph companies; it is silk and gossamer that come in for their share of the lightning. Nearby high trees and slated roofs are regarded as a protection to un-rodded houses. Sometimes huge quantities of high explosives are protected by an offsetting wire cage, which serves to carry off any discharge. Here in Washington the monument and capitol dome are protected and though they have been struck many times, no damage has been done.

A table showing the deaths by lightning in several New England states gave the figures for deaths by lightning in 1909 in the state of Connecticut to have been three but in the next three following years the deaths from that cause were only one each year.

But whatever happens, don't blame the New England climate for it—just put the blame on the shoulders of the St. Lawrence valley.

nental soldiers under Capt. John Clarke, not far from his old familiar haunt, Fort Pitt.

The Girty brothers accompanied Col. Byrd when he invaded Kentucky in 1789, and it was when the war was being waged in the Indian country that one of its detachments, commanded, it is alleged, by Simon Girty, defeated Col. David Rogers as he was conveying a load of ammunition up Ohio for the Americans at Port Pitt.

This victory, though not remarkable for the number of men concerned, was one of the most complete and crushing of the minor campaigns of the war. Girty, and must have convinced the Indians that their white brother was a brave of more than ordinary military capacity, for when Clarke retaliated, Girty was given the honor of leading part of the conflict, though it is claimed that on one occasion the reckless bravery of the Kentuckians caused him to draw off his savages with the remark that "it was useless to fight foot soldiers."

In August, 1782, Girty again invaded Kentucky, and with 600 Indians made an attack on Bryan's Station near Lexington, which was garrisoned by fifty men. After an unsuccessful siege Girty laid siege to the fort till the approach of reinforcements, under Daniel Boone, caused him to retreat. He was rapidly pursued, and the battle of the Blue Licks followed, in which many of the Kentucky leaders lost their lives. This was the last great Indian battle on Kentucky soil. In the same year Girty was active in the expedition of the Moravian missionaries, who had been laboring quietly among the Wyandottes.

He lived for some time on Sandusky river, where he had established a trading station, and planned and led many marauding expeditions. He was present at Gen. Arthur St. Clair's defeat in 1791, and directed a savage to kill and scalp Gen. Richard Butler, who lay wounded on the field.

Girty acted as interpreter to the commissioners that were appointed by the United States government to meet the Indians in 1795, and treated them with insolence, finally securing the failure of the negotiations. He also aided the British in the war of 1812, and is said by some authorities, to have been killed in the battle of the Thames in 1812, while others say that he died a natural death two years later.

(Monday—The Newgate of Connecticut.)

Mrs. WAGNER of PALM BEACH

Tells Girls How She Found Relief From Pain

West Palm Beach, Fla.—"When I was 19 years old I was irregular and I had such terrible cramps it felt like a knife going through me. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I was cured. After I was married I had the same trouble caused by the added work of farming and heavy washings so I told my husband to get six bottles of the Vegetable Compound and by taking it regularly my troubles ceased and now I never have a pain or ache, and am regular. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and think every young girl should take it. You can publish this letter and it may be the means of helping some other girl or woman."

—Mrs. MARY M. WAGNER, Box 759, West Palm Beach, Florida.

While no woman is entirely free from periodic suffering it does not seem to be the plan of nature that woman should suffer so severely and when pain exists something is wrong which should be set right. Every girl who suffers from monthly cramps should give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

CANDY PASTRY

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

Our usual week-end assortment of Chocolates, lb. 50c.

A mixture of Gum Drops, Jellies, Marmalade Candies, Coconut Kisses and other kinds, lb. 50c.

Chocolate Marshmallow Fudge, made with creamery butter, lb. 49c.

Special assortment of Bon Bons and Chocolates, lb. 80c.

ICE CREAM
 VANILLA plate 17c
 CHOCOLATE plate 17c
 PINEAPPLE ICE plate 17c
 FRESH FRUIT STRAWBERRY, plate..... 25c
 PINEAPPLE plate 25c

S. F. PETERSON, Inc. 130 MAIN STREET

VERY SPECIAL PRICES IN SILK UNDERWEAR

SILK GOWNS, value \$9.50—SPECIAL \$5.95

SILK SLEEPING PAJAMAS, values to \$20.00—NOW \$10.00

SILK AND SATIN BLOOMERS, values to \$7.95—NOW \$3.95

SILK ENVELOPE CHEMISE, values to \$5.95—NOW \$2.95

SILK JERSEY PETTICOATS—SPECIAL \$2.95

SILK TRICOLETTE WAISTS—SPECIAL \$2.95

THE SPECIALTY SHOP

140 MAIN STREET Opp. Plaut-Cadden Co.

Sunday Morning Talk

Testing God's Word.
 There is one way of testing God's Word that is infallible. Put it into practice. It offers to restore you sound. You are to take the divine prescription, not merely to analyze it. He that doeth the will of God shall know the doctrine. You are not merely to ask, "What is repentance?" You are to repent. You are not merely to seek a definition of faith, you are to put your loving confidence in the Son of God. Let this word enter your heart in the leading tones of Him who is the soul of the Bible, saying, "Come unto Me," and you shall take your places in the shining ranks of those who, here in the noise of battle and there amid the angelic throngs, repeat with equal assurance the old acclaim, The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul, and the reverent study of this Book shall bind your soul unto Him who was the Word made flesh, and stand with those arrays in the shining ranks of Him whom John saw, whose name is called the word of God.

Stories That Retell Others
 Maid Wished Use of Car.
 A woman who is visiting her daughter for tells of trouble another daughter who lives in another city had in keeping a maid.

The maid came and stayed a short time, then decided she would leave. When asked for the reason she said that the work kept her employed too much of the time. At the last place of employment she said she had a great deal of leisure time, and that she often had permission to use the family car, not to mention going riding with the family. She didn't explain how she came to leave.

Not A Blenheim
 mars the perfect appearance of her complexion. Permanent and temporary skin troubles are effectively corrected. Reduces unsightly color and corrects greasy skins. Highly antiseptic. Send 15c for Trial Size.

Send 15c for Trial Size
 FRED T. HOPKINS & SON, New York

Gouraud's Oriental Cream
 THERE is no advertising medium in Eastern Connecticut equal to The Bulletin for business results.

MICHELIN

CROSS-SECTION
 ONE QUALITY ONLY
 THE BEST

THE MICHELIN DOUBLE CORD CASING IS BUILT UP OF DOUBLE LAYERS OF CORDS, EACH DOUBLE LAYER AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE NEXT. ORDINARY CORD TIRES ARE BUILT UP OF SINGLE LAYERS AT RIGHT ANGLES TO EACH OTHER.

Watkinson Tire Co.
 EXCLUSIVE MICHELIN AGENT
 375 MAIN STREET NORWICH, CONN.